

THE WAY TO MAKE SCHOOL BOYS BEHAVE

Suggestions by Pupils and
Teachers at Summer School.

ABOUT GOVERNMENT SCHOOL.

Inspector Townsend and Cold Storage.
How Low Temperature May be Ob-
tained—A Lesson From a Visit to
the Hawaiian Electric Co.'s Works.

The invitation of the Methodist Church tomorrow evening was accepted by about fifty teachers. The organ recital under the management of Wray Taylor has been fixed for Monday evening. Monday itself will be given to general exercises, among others a consideration of the vertical system of penmanship, modeling, Herbert Spencer.

The morning session opened with an experiment to illustrate the principle upon which the cold is produced in the storage rooms. Mr. Townsend had an atomizer and a thermometer. The first experiment was blowing upon the bulb of the thermometer dry. No change of temperature resulted. Next, wet with water. The mercury went down two or three degrees. Next, when continuously wet with sulphuric ether. The temperature was then lowered from 80 deg. to 44 deg. Mr. Townsend said that with carbon bisulphide he had obtained in a similar way the temperature of 24 deg. and with ammonia still lower.

The subject of the first period was, as announced, school government. Mr. Townsend said that everything depends upon the spirit of the school. Is there harmony between teacher and pupils? The spirit of the teacher controls the school. He had thought of calling upon a lady to tell how she kept her school in such a lovely spirit. Asking a gentleman well acquainted with her and her work, the secret of her success, he was answered: "It is her own lovely Christian character."

"A determined purpose to help mankind never fails. In the smallest school the work of the teacher is a high and holy work. Consider your position and responsibility. Whom else have the pupils to give their noble ideals except you? Love should be the spirit of the school room, but that does not mean lax discipline."

He then asked a number of the teachers what they would do if placed in a school where the attitude of the pupils toward the teacher was one of hostility. "Our teachers do not need criticism," he said, "but help. Your very presence here proves that you desire to do the best you can for your pupils."

Mrs. Scott of Kona answered that the watchwords were tact, firmness and personal influence. Others said get them to work for the school personally. What one works for he comes to love. If you do any one a great kindness you will always like them the better for it. Get the ring leaders interested. Interest them all in their work. Keep them busy. But let the busy work have another purpose besides keeping busy. It should be educational in itself.

In spite of all this there are occasions when punishment is necessary. In such cases let there be no feeling of resentment on the part of the teacher. Do not cherish your wrath.

Manners should also be considered in this connection. In this as so many other things, like teacher like pupil. Train your pupils in kindness and thoughtfulness, cleanliness and neatness.

In the History of Education Herbert Spencer was his subject. Mr. Scott said: "On the periphery of the building at Chicago Exposition were these words: 'Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free.' This applies more to Herbert Spencer than any other man. He has done more to unify truth than any one who ever lived. And this has not been accidental either. Although a poor man he set out to do that very thing, and was able to accomplish it only by issuing it in parts and getting subscriptions to the parts before printing them. The chief of his works are First Principles: The Principles of Biology, the Principles of Psychology, the Principles of Sociology, the Data of Ethics. In each of these he dropped the plummet deeper than the specialists in it. His education was merely a chip from his work shop. You will find it very interesting. You may agree with him; you may oppose him; but you cannot ignore him in any line of thought."

"His first care is to find what education is, and what its purpose is. He says that education is everything that one does for himself plus everything that is done for him. And that the purpose of conscious education is to conduce to 'complete living.' He then asks 'what branches should be taught and what order to fit a man for complete living—in his relations to himself, to his neighbor, to his nation, to humanity.' Were intellectual knowledge will not make a man? Here the bell for the next class interrupted Mr. Scott. Many of the class urged him to continue. Not wishing to interfere with the Tong Sol Fa class he closed his lecture, but the end is not to be lost. It will be finished Monday."

Dr. Lyons, evening lecture was upon the contour of the Islands. A kind of a map that it is well for pupils to make as well as the weather maps we have spoken of is a map of heights—letting the lines of different elevations run as they do on the land. For most lands this is very difficult, but for the Island of Hawaii it is easy, as the peaks of the high mountains are centres of concentric lines almost exactly circular.

The geologic formation of an island may also be represented on a map by drawing the volcanic part with one kind of lines, that made by water action

with another, etc. It is well too to have the pupils make cross sections of the islands and continents. This can be done by taking the heights and laying it out proportionally with the attitude a little greater or in case of a large continent a good deal greater than the length proportionally. It is better, however, to begin, at least, with the islands, and Hawaii is the easiest of these.

A contour drawn along the base of one of the Hawaii mountains not far from the shore will be full of "v" shaped valleys. On Oahu on the other hand has older and hence wider valleys. Hawaii has few streams, on account of the character of the material of a volcanic mountain when young. Plants, largely ferns, are already growing on the lava of 1881. That of 1853 is covered with brush-some trees. This comes at first from the moisture, oxygen and carbonic acid in the air, and after much faster from the vegetable acids. Thus the rock on top becomes soil.

Land is cut out more, much more by streams. This is because the water concentrates its action. A stream twice as fast will carry sixty-four times as much material. So a swift current carries much down the mountain side and leaves it on more level ground. But the rock is so porous on Hawaii that it absorbs a very high percentage of the rainfall.

The average altitude of Asia is about 2600 ft. of North America and Africa 2000, Europe 1000, Hawaii 2600, Maui 2600, Oahu and Kauai 1000. It is readily seen that the average altitudes here are greater here than in the continents. This is more especially true if we consider the proportion of the greatest height to the average height.

Another point of difference in the islands of Hawaii and Oahu is the cliffs by the sea in the former and the scarcity of cliffs in the latter case. This is partly due to the rise of Oahu from the sea thus taking the old sea cliffs inland.

Originally of course the islands had no ravines and no cliffs. To understand the history we must reconstruct and then discover how cut down from the original dome form. For this study relief maps are needed. I wish the survey office could finish the series they have, and the Department of Education could furnish copies to the schools.

For temporary modeling sand is perhaps the best substance. For permanent work I like plaster of Paris. A very good and cheap permanent substance is made by mixing flour 1-5 with whitening 4-5.

SCIATICA AND LUMBAGO.

A Woman Suffers for Several Months

Physicians Were Consulted; but Their Remedies did Little or no Good—A Permanent Cure Is Effected at Last.

From the Free Press, Corning, Iowa.

A severe attack of sciatic rheumatism and lumbago completely cured, sounds like a marvelous story to those acquainted with the excruciating pains which accompany such diseases, and the unsuccessful treatment they have tried, but that such a cure was really effected is witnessed by the following sworn statement of Mrs. Frank Houck of Hayes, Iowa:

"It was in the spring of 1893 that I was first afflicted with rheumatic pains in my left limb. I consulted physicians of recognized ability, who succeeded in relieving the pain for a time; but in a while the rheumatism returned in a more violent form than before. Again I sought the physician's aid, and in my endeavors to find relief I tried several of the most prominent physicians in various cities in this vicinity. Some of them succeeded in allaying the pain for a short period, but none gave me permanent relief, though I tried several."

"At last, in the spring of 1894, sciatic rheumatism and lumbago in its severest form set in and I was confined to my bed continually, although previous to this I had been very sick the major part of the time. All remedies prescribed did me little or no good. At last, at the solicitation of a friend, who sent me an article about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in one of our county papers, I decided to try that remedy, as I thought it would surely do me no harm, even though it might not benefit me materially."

"I secured a half dozen boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills direct, and by the time I had taken two boxes began to experience relief. I continued the use of this remedy as prescribed, and when the six boxes were gone I was fully convinced that they were doing me a great deal of good. I now consider myself entirely cured and firmly believe I owe the marvelous results to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. A great many of my neighbors are now using this wonderful remedy for various ailments, and all are being greatly benefited by its use. I began taking Pink Pills in the spring of 1895, and the following August was entirely cured, so that I ceased taking them."

(Signed) MRS. FRANK HOUCK.

To confirm the story beyond all doubt Mrs. Houck made the following affidavit:

State of Iowa, County of Adams—ss.

Sworn to before me, a notary public, on the 17th day of March, 1896.

W. E. HELLEN, Notary Public.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore the shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of grippe, palpitation of the heart, and all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are put up in glass vials, both outside wrappers and vial bearing the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." These pills are sold by Hollister Drug Co., Hobron Drug Co. and all dealers in medicine.

During the first fifty years of Queen Victoria's reign sanitary reforms augmented the average life of the British by three and a half years.

GRAND WELCOME TO PRESIDENT DOLE.

Wailuku and Makawao Turned
Out in Masse.

SEN. BALDWIN ACTED AS HOST.

Mr. Dole Addressed Hawaiians—View-
ing Government Lands—Accom-
panied by Commissioner Brown and
Major Potter—Summer Visitors.

MAUI, Aug. 22.—No social event in months has caused so much interest among all classes of people as the luncheon given by Hon. H. P. Baldwin in honor of President Dole during the afternoon of the 19th inst. It seemed as though Wailuku and Makawao districts were present en masse—Hawaiians, Americans, British, Portuguese, Royalists and Republicans—joined in making the occasion a memorable one. A special train conveyed Wailuku, Kahului and Spreckelsville people to Paia, and teams and carriages of all descriptions conveyed them from Paia to Haiku.

The scene of the al fresco banquet was a beautiful amphitheater shaded by tall mango and avocado pear trees, which were gracefully festooned with red, white and blue bunting. The ten long tables and the smaller ones here and there under the large Japanese umbrellas were attractively spread with all manner of dainty viands.

The residence was also finely decorated with bunting, and showed the legend, "Welcome to Our President," over the front entrance.

The President, assisted by Major Potter and Dr. Edward G. Beckwith, received in the parlors, Mr. Baldwin introducing the many strangers present.

Just before the luncheon Mr. Dole made a speech in the native language, dealing chiefly with the opening up of new lands. The forensic effort seemed to have made a popular hit among the Hawaiians.

After the feast, extempore addresses were made by Hon. J. W. Kalua, Rev. S. Kapu, John Kalua, Kahakaula, Hao Kawaimaka and others.

It is estimated that from 800 to 1,000 people enjoyed the feast.

During the 17th, President Dole, accompanied by Land Commissioner J. F. Brown, Major Potter and others, rode in carriages from Haiku to Haleakala Ranch, and there took horses and spent the day in viewing the growing corn of the Kula homesteaders. During Thursday, the 20th, Mr. Dole, in company with Messrs. Potter, Pogue, Aiken and others, started for Hana district.

The first night was to be spent at Keanae and the second at Nāhiku.

At the latter place the President is desirous of seeing some Government land which is said to be good for coffee.

Mrs. Lewers and Miss Anna Sorenson of Honolulu are the arrivals of the week at Mrs. Bailey's, Kaawapae.

C. W. Baldwin of Haiku is at the volcano.

Miss Nellie Bicknell of Kamehameha Preparatory is a guest at the Maunaloa Seminary.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Kennedy of Wailuku paid a flying visit to Mr. J. W. Colville of Paia during last week.

Misses Pullar and Steele returned to Hilo by last train.

Mrs. S. E. Taylor and children are at Kailua.

During the 20th, Dr. Cooper of Honolulu, Mr. Grant (a San Francisco attorney), Dr. Raymond of Wailuku and several others visited the crater of Haleakala.

The August meeting of the Makawao Literary Society has been postponed until Friday evening, the 28th. President Dole, Commissioner Brown and others will attend. It will take place at Sunnyside, the residence of Dr. E. G. Beckwith.

During Saturday evening, the 14th, a fine rain wet down the slopes of East Maui.

Weather—During the week, delightful.

BOLD ROBBERY.

Palama Street Car Office Loses its Strong Wooden Box.

Some time during Thursday night the office at the Palama terminus of the Hawaiian Tramcar line was robbed of something like \$400, contained in a strong wooden box with iron fastenings. This container of all the small change brought in by the street cars on Thursday, and other money, was carried away from the office to a point back of Kamehameha, about 250 yards from the stables, and there broken open. It was found at about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and near by were the plain marks of the wheels of a brake.

Entrance to the office was effected through one of the windows. Although there were two watchmen on duty, the box was as neatly carried away as if no one at all had been near.

Detective Kaapa was put on the track, and although there are some pretty well founded suspicions as to the thief or thieves, no arrests had been made up to a late hour last night.

ARTESIAN WELL WATER.

Chemical Test Shows Small Amount of Vegetable Matter.

Professor Ingalls was engaged some months ago by the trustees of the Kamehameha Schools to analyze the water from the artesian well on the school premises. The water is pumped from the well 1,500 feet to the four tanks on

the top of the hill. Each tank holds 30,000 gallons. There are two other tanks also filled from the well, for the preparatory school.

The water in the tanks does not differ appreciably from that drawn directly from the well. The amount of organic matter, as indicated by the quantity of free and albuminoid ammonia, is exceedingly small. The character of the mineral constituents is of such nature as not to call in question the excellence of the water for culinary or drinking purposes. It cannot, however, be used for developing photograph plates, as the quantity of chlorine is high, and this would combine with the silver of the negative. The quantity of free carbon dioxide (carbonic acid gas) is also large and would act injuriously upon the negative.

The total (mineral) solids is 19.17 grains per gallon; of chlorine, 6.23. The albuminoid ammonia is .018 parts per million. The hardness (from carbonate of lime) is 6.8 degrees per gallon. In one gallon of the water the total 18.945 grains of solid matter is made up of: Silica, 2.72; alumina, .070; iron oxide, trace; sulphate of lime, .408; carbonate of lime, 2.020; carbonate of magnesia, 3.405; common salt, 10.322.

TAKE A RIDE.

Solution of the Puzzle that Bothered People.

Very Easy When You Know How It's Done—Twenty Incorrect Answers Received.

In the above will be found a diagram of the Advertiser puzzle showing how the lady at Makiki cut a carpet with a corner out of it to fit a room exactly square. Twenty-seven answers were received to the query, but only three were correct. Some of them were oblong, and one had a large hole in the center, which the person who submitted it forgot to fill up.

One received yesterday had two diagrams, each divided into three parts. Just how it was worked out or what was expected of it was not ascertained, as the puzzle editor was stricken with nervous exhaustion before finishing it. The diagrams are presumed to be answers to the puzzle, but they were so carefully folded that they were like Humpty Dumpty, once undone they could not be put together again.

The first correct answer was received from Idzui, a Japanese girl on Nuuanu street, and within a few minutes Commissioner Marsden sent his. He was spoken to last night regarding the solution. While feeling that the girl should have the car ride, he believes he is entitled to it, because he solved it and was on his way to the office with it when he met a colony of lady birds, which engaged his attention while the girl went under the wire. Mr. Marsden has been satisfied, however, and the day the electric car line starts he will handle the motor handle, while the winner of the prize sits on the inside.

The other correct answer was furnished by a Japanese boy. He was too late for the ticket. The correct answers were received before the Hobron Drug Company put their answers on the blackboard.

DEATH OF LEWIS J. LEVEY.

Expires from Pneumonia After a Short Illness.

Lewis J. Levey, the well known auctioneer, died at midnight Saturday from pneumonia, after a short illness, leaving a widow and six young children.

Mr. Levey was born in Manchester, England, September 19, 1838. When a young man he did considerable traveling, visiting India and engaging there in the theatrical business. Through his brother-in-law, A. Hoffnung, a wealthy merchant in London, he engaged as supercargo on an emigrant ship which left the Azores with Portuguese bound for this port, about fifteen years ago, and has resided here with the exception of a brief interval, since then.

He engaged in the auction business at the corner of Queen and Fort streets, remaining in business until after the revolution of 1895, when he went to Australia, with his family, remaining there until about three months ago. During his absence the business was managed by his brother, Samuel J. Levey, until he suddenly made up his mind to close it and go to China.

The deceased had had no occupation since his return, but he hoped soon to get into business again. His hopes for capital, however, were built mainly on a claim he had against the Government for arrest during the revolution.

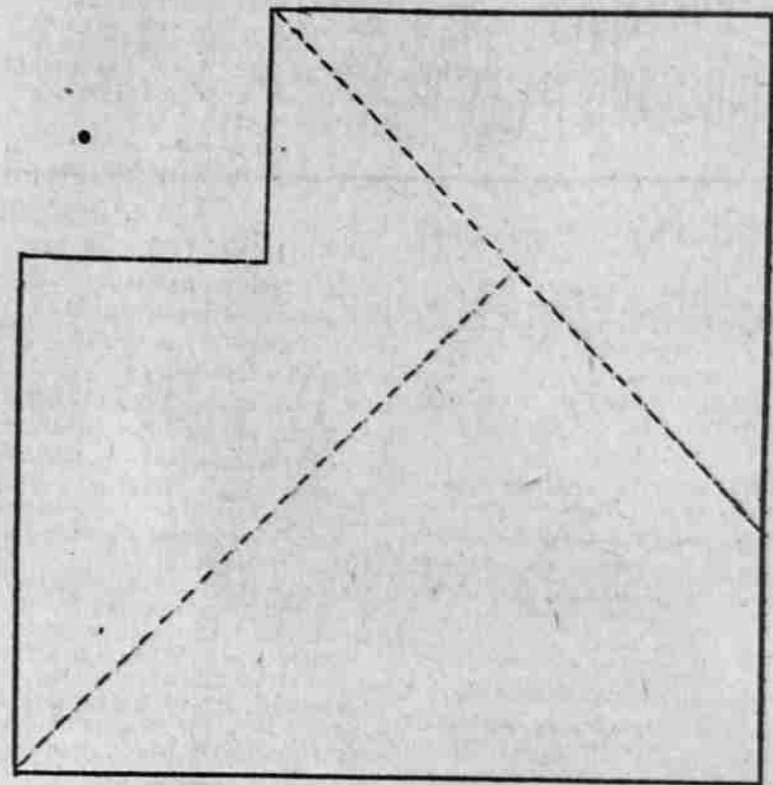
He was a warm hearted man, a good friend and a devoted husband and father. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and one of the oldest of the craft in the Islands, he remarked to a reporter for the Advertiser, but never affiliated with a lodge here.

The deceased was buried yesterday afternoon at three o'clock under the auspices of the Sons of St. George and Jewish Benevolent Society. H. H. Williams, directed the funeral and the remains were interred at Nuuanu cemetery.

Politician—"They tell me that the other party is spending money like water." Campaign Manager—"Yes, sir; they have that advantage over us, if it is an advantage. Why, sir, we have sent out a circular at a cost of \$100,000 to inform the voters of our party that the managers on the other side are using money in this campaign."—Boston Transcript.

It is always gratifying to receive testimonials for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and when the endorsement is from a physician it is especially so. "There is no more satisfactory or effective remedy than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," writes Dr. R. E. Robey, physician and pharmacist, of Olney, Mo.; and as he has used the Remedy in his own family and sold it in his drug store for six years, he should certainly know. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Reason, Smith & Co., Agents for H. I.

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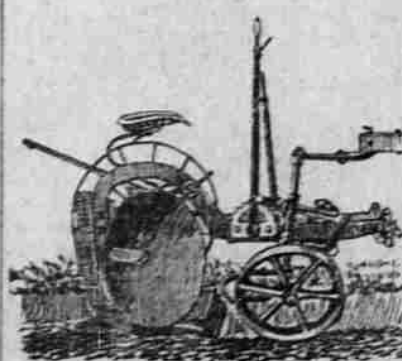
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